

The Standard.

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MINING TO THE WEST OF OGDEN.

Mining prospectors on Promontory Point, 20 miles west of Ogden, and at Groom, a small station further west in the Newfoundland district, have discovered what promises to develop into large bodies of lead, zinc and copper. On the Promontory, three miles from the railroad, a very large vein of lead and zinc is being opened, with prospects most encouraging, and at Groom a big copper deposit is receiving the attention of mining experts.

Nothing would be more helpful to Ogden in a commercial way than the opening up of extensive mining properties as tributary to this city as would be the Promontory and Groom districts.

OUR PROTESTS MEAN NOTHING.

Great Britain has refused to favorably consider the American protest against the blockade of German ports. That was to have been expected. The Standard, during this war, more than once has observed that there are no rules of warfare left to diplomacy. The Germans disregarded all rules of war when they announced they would sink merchantships without warning, and now the allies have committed an equal offense against neutrals by notifying the world that, dating from March 1, no ships would be allowed to carry goods to or from Germany.

With the mightiest forces on earth engaged in a death-struggle, there is no power capable of dictating to either side the limits beyond which they must not go in encroaching on the rights of neutrals.

The non-combatants and neutrals have no rights not already disregarded and destroyed.

The government of the United States must couple its protests, declaring to Germany and to Great Britain our displeasure over the blockades they have established, one by submarine and the other battleship, but it is certain only one answer will be given and that an emphatic denial of the right of the United States to interfere.

This country can do nothing more than protest. To go beyond that would be serious business.

We might refuse to allow goods to be shipped out of this country to any of the warring nations, but that would be folly.

WHAT CAUSED THE DEATH OF BEACHEY.

Our American aviators are doing their full part in keeping up the fatality record of the daring sport of the air. The death of Lincoln Beachey in San Francisco bay on last Sunday is a reminder that nearly all the group of expert aviators who were amusing the American people four years ago, are dead.

That many were drawn to their deaths by the love of applause is the opinion of the Helena Independent, which says:

"Beachey quit flying because he realized that his dare-devil feats had encouraged a large number of young aviators to try to duplicate or excel him. Many of them met death and this fact affected Beachey's nerve. He said that he felt almost responsible for their untimely taking off. While discussing them he said that he was aware that he had often been near death and predicted if he ever re-entered the profession he would die in harness. Probably few people believed him when he said he had retired. The 'fury of the air' like the 'fury of the foot' had Beachey in its grasp. Probably it was the desire for public applause and publicity which brought him back. Certain it is that if merely the desire to fly prompted him to take his place in an aeroplane again, he could have gratified his longing by flying in private. Instead of that he flew in public and for a good price, for he knew that people will pay for the chance of seeing a man killed, just as they did in the time of old stunts when

BEACHEY'S TRAGIC END DUE TO FAILURE TO KEEP A PROMISE MADE TO HIMSELF



Lincoln Beachey.

The tragic death of Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, in San Francisco last Sunday recalls a promise which he made to himself less than two years ago. "Fear has driven me from the skies for all time," he said then. "Not fear of my own death or the dread of bodily injury, but the blame and remorse for the death of brother aviators who went crashing into eternity trying to 'out-Beachey-Beachey.' I have quit as pacemaker for death."

gladiators fought to the death in the arena. He justified his re-entrance by saying that he proposed to show that Americans excelled the French in flying, for Pegoud had caused a sensation by flying upside down. Beachey not only duplicated Pegoud's feats but excelled them and without doubt he was the greatest dare-devil of them all.

MONEY FOR THE STATE ROADS.

On July 1, the new law taxing motor vehicles will call for half the yearly assessment to be paid, estimated at about \$40,000. The measure requires that all motorcycles and automobiles shall get new registration numbers each year, the plates to be furnished by the secretary of state, and the tax ranges from \$3 a year for motorcycles to \$20 for heavy motor trucks. In general the tax schedule is as follows: Motorcycles, \$3; electric pleasure cars, \$5; motor trucks up to one ton capacity, \$5; one to three tons, \$10; three to five tons, \$15; over five tons, \$20; for every other motor vehicle not over twenty-five horsepower, \$10; over forty horsepower, \$15; commercial motor vehicles used for hauling passengers exclusively, \$10. The bill provides that in determining horsepower the rating of the American Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers shall be used. Under its provisions it will become effective July 1, 1915, and one-half the annual tax will be payable at that time for the remainder of 1915. Numbers furnished by the secretary of state must be used front and rear.

Possessing an automobile after July 1 will mean something more than meeting a gasoline bill. The owners will be compelled to carry a good-sized fortune up to the treasurer's office in the capitol, and every six months thereafter they will be forced to repeat that ordeal. There are some advantages in not owning a machine.

The law though is a good one, as it will draw money for road purposes from those who use the highways to a greater extent than any other class and who are sufficiently prosperous to contribute the tax without feeling the drain on their resources.

WAR WAS STARTED BY AUSTRIA.

We get a new view of Austria's part in the great war from the following appearing in the Montana Record:

"One of the most scathing criticisms of Austria that has recently been made is that of Professor Bohumil Shimek, head of the department of botany in the University of Iowa. In a lecture delivered recently before the Muscatine, Iowa, Ethics club, Professor Shimek, himself a Bohemian, said that there is no danger of a Pan-Slavonic Europe should Russia win in the conflict being waged, adding that such a fear was absurd. Professor Shimek was in Austria at the time of the outbreak of the war, lecturing at the University of Prague. He told his Muscatine audience that Austria was alone to blame for the great conflict, saying that it was Austria's ambition to hold the outlet to the Aegean sea which prompted it to provoke the quarrel with the Serbs. He declared that it was quite within the bounds of belief that the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand was planned in Vienna with the double end of ridding the nation of the unpopular noble and at the same time providing a means of arousing the Serbs to the point of war. The lecturer stated that the war was decidedly unpopular among the Austrian people and that the citizens of that country did not agree with the desires of the monarchy at the head of the act of the government relating to the war had ever been approved by any legislative body, stating that no par-

liament had been held in the dual monarchy for two years."

The indications are Austria-Hungary will feel the effects of the present conflict more than any other nation, and her punishment will be commensurate with the degree of offending against civilization in beginning the world catastrophe.

Italy cannot remain out of the war. The German overtures will not keep the Italians in restraint, as they fully realize that whatever terms now made, such as the forcing of Austria to cede to Italy certain former Italian provinces, would be open to review after the war and Germany, if victorious, would consider the Italian demands as a holdup during a period of stress and, more than likely, repudiate them. On the other hand, if the allies win, Italy would be discredited and could not expect to share in the dividing up of Turkey and realignment of control of the eastern part of the Mediterranean. So, we say, Italy is impelled in the direction of war and may be expected to join the allies. Trainloads of horses are leaving the west each day for the Italian army and the urgency is considered so great that carloads of horses are going forward from Ogden by express. When Italy joins the allies, the Italian army will make an attack on southwestern Austria and from then on that unhappy country will have its miseries multiplied. That is why Austria is to suffer most. Battered by a great Russian army on the north and attacked by Italy, Serbia and other forces on the west and south, the dual monarchy will be torn to pieces, and by the time peace is declared there will be no Austria-Hungary.

Five and ten cents admission to the great Alhambra—2 to 5 and 7 to 11 p. m. Grand photoplay opening today.

ARREST OF THE GERMAN CONSUL

Seattle, Wash., March 17.—Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, Imperial German consul at Seattle, and his secretary, B. M. Shields, were served with notice of arrest today at the consulate. They were charged with conspiracy in attempting to corruptly influence John Murdock, an employee of the Seattle Construction and Drydock company, by inducing him to sell business secrets of his employers.

Consul Mueller and his secretary are accused by the state of Washington of offering Murdock a cash consideration bearing out Ambassador Bernstorff's charge that the Seattle corporation was shipping knock-down submarines to the British government via British Columbia. The information against the German representatives, filed by County Prosecuting Attorney Alfred H. Lundin, jointly charges them and Dan Tarnatzky, a free lance detective, with conspiracy.

Consul Mueller denied tonight that he had any agreement with Murdock or the detective to purchase anything or did he arrange to have them steal papers from the construction company. He declared that Tarnatzky approached him with a statement that he had information that submarines were being built here for the British navy, but that he had dealt with the detective only so far as there was truth in the report. The consul expressed confidence in a prompt dismissal of the charge against him.

Murdock and the detective were arrested last night on a joint grand larceny charge and were detained at the county jail until this morning, when Murdock, who will be held by the prosecutor, as the state's principal witness, was released on \$1000 bail. The warrants for the arrest of Consul Mueller and his secretary were served on them through their counsel.

Murdock is 22 years old and has been employed as assistant shipping clerk at the plant of the Seattle Construction and Drydock company for two years. In a statement to the prosecuting attorney he said the negotiations for the delivery of the information said to have been sought by Consul Mueller were still pending when he was arrested. He had originally demanded \$1500, he said, but later agreed to accept \$1000. He asserted that although he had certain alleged information ready for delivery at a conference held at the consulate last evening, there was a hitch over money and the conference came to naught.

Bills of Lading Found.
Nine original bills of lading were recovered from under the mattress of Murdock's bed by a special agent of the prosecuting attorney's office. A quantity of blank forms of bills of lading also were found there. The purpose of these bills has not been revealed by any of the principals in the affair. Whether Murdock really had anything of value to offer to the German consul is not disclosed by the papers. President J. V. Peterson of the drydock company says his firm is not building submarines for the British or any other government at war.

The action against the Imperial German consul and his secretary is based on a state statute, which reads: "Every person who shall give, offer or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward to any agent, employee or servant of any person or corporation, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The penalty is a fine of not more than \$1000 or one year in jail, or both, in the case of each defendant. Tarnatzky said he came to this city from Portland several weeks ago, and learning of "some submarine mixup in which the name of the Seattle Construction and Drydock company appeared," he went to the German Imperial consulate and offered to obtain "information for the Imperial government." He said his services were accepted and he went to work last Thursday.

Statement of Murdock.
Murdock said he was at work at the big plant when a telephone call came on Thursday from Tarnatzky. The detective is alleged to have said he had an important business matter to discuss with the shipping clerk and made an engagement for Saturday at noon. At that time the matter of obtaining information for the German consul was broached, Murdock declared.

Once only, said Murdock, did he have a talk with the German consul, and that was last evening. On Sunday night, he alleged, he met Secretary Schultz and Tarnatzky in a room at a hotel and named his price as \$1500, but later agreed to cut to \$1000 if he "delivered the goods."

He declared there was outlined to him "just what the goods should consist of." The consul's secretary told him, said Murdock, that Consul Mueller had information that the Seattle Construction and Drydock company had shipped and was shipping marine parts to another drydock company at Vancouver for reassembling and construction into submarines for use in the British navy. What Consul Mueller wanted was information in black

and white, bearing on this situation. Murdock said he stole nine original bills of lading yesterday, together with a bundle of blank forms, so that copies could be made from the original.

The complaint on which Tarnatzky and Murdock were arrested was issued Monday morning. It alleges grand larceny, charging the two defendants with stealing papers. Tarnatzky's statement, like that of Murdock, was made to the prosecuting attorney.

President J. V. Peterson of the Seattle Construction & Drydock company, said tonight:

"Our submarine department has been entirely idle nearly a year. The German consul would have been made welcome at our plant. The stolen bills of lading covered the most innocent shipments."

See J. Warren Kerrigan in "Smouldering Fires," 2-part western drama, at Oracle Theater, Thursday and Friday. Don't miss it.

WORLD'S MARKETS
New York, March 18.—The feature of today's early market was a one point decline in Reading despite the maintenance of the regular dividend. The stock was the most active of the list in the initial trading and offerings suggested short selling rather than liquidation. Other prominent issues were affected in lesser degree, the Pacific and United States Steel falling under yesterday's close. Copper, American Smelting and motor shares, and Mexican Petroleum were fractionally higher.

South Omaha Livestock.
South Omaha, Neb., March 18.—Hogs—Receipts 10,500; higher. Heavy, \$6.50@6.65; light, \$6.50@6.70; pigs, \$5.50@5.60; bulk of sales, \$6.60@6.65. Cattle—Receipts 3000; cows and heifers, \$5.00@6.75; western steers, \$6.00@7.50; Texas steers, \$5.75@7.25; cows and heifers, \$4.75@6.50; calves, \$7.00@10.25. Sheep—Receipts 8000; steady. Yearlings, \$8.50@9.00; wethers, \$7.50@8.00; lambs, \$9.00@9.75.

Sugar.
New York, March 18.—Raw Sugar, firm; centrifugal, \$4.77; molasses, \$4.00; refined, steady. Sugar futures were firmer, earlier today on a little trade buying and covering prompted by the steadiness of the spot market. Prices at mid-day were 3 to 5 points net higher.

Chicago Hog Market.
Chicago, March 18.—Hogs advanced in price today owing to arrivals being much less numerous than expected. Cattle were in good demand notwithstanding that most of the offerings showed a lack of quality. Sellers of sheep and lambs were optimistic from the start but correct, by so.

CHICAGO GRAIN.
Chicago, March 18.—After a hesitating start, commission houses today generally took to the buying side of wheat. Relative steadiness of prices at Liverpool, regardless of the declines of yesterday, wheat had a bullish effect on wheat and so did advice that progress was being made by the attacking fleet at the Dardanelles. Notice was also taken that

Germany in Italy had been notified to leave without delay. Opening prices, which ranged from 1c off to 5c up, were followed by a sharp advance all around.

Scarceness of offerings gave strength to corn. Besides, dispatches from the west told of some improvement in cash demand. After opening 1-4 lower to a like advance, the market scored a moderate general gain. Active call from exporters made oats firm from the outset. Sellers were scarce.

Provisions climbed with hogs and grain. Packers bought quite freely. Predictions of much larger clearances than usual from Atlantic and gulf ports in the next ten days led afterward to a fresh bulge in wheat prices. There were assertions also that foreigners were heavy buyers of flour. The close was unsettled 1-2 to 2-3c above last night.

No important reaction in corn took place. The close was steady at 1-2 to 1-2@58c net advance.

Chicago, March 18.—Wheat No. 2 red, \$1.56 3-4@1.58; No. 2 hard, \$1.61 1-2@1.62 1-4. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 70 1-2@72c. Oats—No. 3 white, 60@1-2c; standard, 60 3-4@61c. Rye—Nominal. Barley—73@84c. Timothy—\$4.50@6.00. Clover—\$9.00@10.50. Pork—\$17.35. Lard—\$17.15. Ribbs—\$9.25@9.75.

SHELTER TENTS FOR ALL TROOPS
Washington, March 18.—By a decision just rendered by Secretary Garrison all foot troops of the army numbering about 75,000, hereafter will be supplied with the shelter tents now issued to mounted troops.

The present shelter tent for dismounted troops has been condemned on the ground that it is too small and does not afford proper protection from rain.

The dismounted tent, with five pins, as carried by each soldier, weighs two pounds, twelve ounces, while the mounted shelter tents, with poles and five pins, weigh four pounds seven ounces each. These tents, variously known as "dog tents" and "bunkalows," each shelter two soldiers with the materials divided between them on the march.

The tent for dismounted troops is much smaller than the cavalry tents and is supported by the rifles of the occupants, thus doing away with the necessity for poles.

NEW U. S. BOARD OUTLINES WORK

Federal Trade Commission to Gradually Map Out Plan That Will Help Business of Country.

Washington, March 18.—With "constructive helpfulness," as its announced policy toward business, the new federal trade commission set to work today to carry out its program as agreed upon at a conference last night at the White House between President Wilson and the commissioners.

The commissioners let it be known today, in outlining their policy, that there was no intention of beginning a campaign of annoying or harassing business, but on the contrary that it was gradually to map out ways where in corporations doing an interstate trade may conduct their business conformable to the anti-trust laws. Co-operation will mark the commission's relations with the department of justice and the courts in carrying out its work.

Inquiry will be started at once. It is announced, into common selling agencies abroad, maintained by numerous foreign corporations, to determine whether similar agencies should be organized by American business. This investigation was authorized by the law creating the commission.

HAPPENED IN BOSTON.

Little Wendell Holmes Emerson of Boston was resting sedately with his book in the park shortly after dinner. He had eaten too much. He knew perfectly well he had eaten too much and he was surprised and shocked at himself. He hoped fervently that no one would notice his condition. Just then a kindly old lady appeared and sat down beside him.

"Ah," thought Wendell, "I have sadly injured her esthetic sensibilities." By this time the kind old lady was firmly settled. "My little boy," said she, "are you over eight?" It was wonderful to see how the young Mr. Emerson recovered his dignity. That a woman with such outlandish grammar should dare to criticize him was unbelievable. "No, madam," said he, proudly, "I have over-eaten."—National Monthly.

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We will give Free of Charge a six months' subscription to the "American Boy Magazine" to every boy in Ogden and vicinity who will purchase a suit and other articles from our Boys' Clothing Department to the amount of \$5.00 or over. Every boy needs a Good Suit to withstand the hard knocks the average healthy American boy gives them. We have been buying boys' wearables for nearly 35 years and have made a specialty in serviceable clothing. Our prices are extremely low for the quality we sell.

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